

The Pocahontas Times.

If thou would'st read a lesson that will keep Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep, Go to the woods and hills.—Longfellow.

Vol. 22, No. 11.

Marlinton, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, October 8, 1903.

\$1.00 a Year

RICHARDSON & TIPTON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Prompt and careful attention
given to all business placed in
their hands.

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Attorney-at-Law and Notary
Public
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will practice in the courts of
Pocahontas county and in the Su-
preme Court of Appeals.

H. L. VANSICKLER,
Attorney-at-Law
LEWISBURG, W. VA.
Practices in Greenbrier and a
joining counties.

F. RAYMOND HILL,
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Will practice in all the courts of
Pocahontas and adjoining counties
and in the Court of Appeals of the
State of West Virginia.

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Attorney-at-Law
MARLINTON, W. VA.
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Pocahontas and adjoining counties
and in the Court of Appeals of the
State of West Virginia.

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Practice in Pocahontas and adjoining
counties. Prompt and careful
attention given to all legal work

H. M. LOCKRIDGE
Attorney-at-Law,
HUNTERVILLE, W. VA.
Prompt and careful attention
given to all legal work.

JOHN A. FREEMAN, FRED WALLACE
PRISTON & WALLACE
Attorneys-at-Law,
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Will practice in the courts of
Greenbrier and adjoining counties,
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lections.

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Will practice in the courts of
Pocahontas and adjoining counties
and in the Supreme Court of Ap-
peals.

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Attorney-at-Law,
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Prompt and careful attention
given to all legal business.

A. M. OLIVER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CARPENTER & CONTRACTOR,
Durbin, W. Va.

Physicians' Cards.
J. L. MARSALL, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Marlinton, W. Va.
All calls promptly answered.

NORMAN R. PRICE, M. D.
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Office in the Bank of Marlinton
Building.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,
Dentist,
MONTEREY, VA.
Will visit Pocahontas county at
least twice a year. The exact date
of his visit will appear in this
paper.

DR. ERNEST B. HILL,
DENTIST,
Marlinton and Academy, W. Va.
Graduate University of Maryland.
Dentistry practiced in all its branches.

DR. M. STOUT,
DENTIST,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will practice throughout Pocahontas
county.

Those needing his services will
please communicate by letter and
make appointments to suit con-
venience.

A STIRRING PETITION.

AN OFFICIAL COPY OF THE PETITION TO FORM A NEW COUNTY

Pocahontas County Was the Name Given it, By the Legislature of Virginia, in the Year 1821.

To the Speaker and Members of
both houses of the Legislature:

The petition of sundry in-
habitants of the counties of Bath, Ran-
dolph, and Pendleton, humbly
presents that they live in a
section of country which appears
to have been designed by nature
to have, but little (if any) inter-
course with that part of their res-
pective counties in which the seat
of justice has been located. They
are cut off by mountains and rivers,
often impossible and always
dangerous. Many of us residing
fifty miles from our present seat
of justice, and the nearest of us
upwards of twenty; possessing
almost half the population of the
county of Bath, with a rich and
fertile soil, are often called upon
as grand jurors, as witnesses and
upon many other occasions, to at-
tend at the court house of our
respective counties. But when
justice depends upon our attend-
ance, it is often impeded, and we
put to the painful necessity of
traveling from forty to one hun-
dred miles to show cause why the
penalty of the law shall not be
imposed upon us. And should
equally unfortunate (which is often
the case,) in not reaching the
court to which we are summoned
for that purpose, our property is
seized for the non-performance
of that which nature and nature's
God said we shall not perform,
we are therefore compelled to
labour under our hard (and as it
respects other sections of the coun-
try,) unequal fate, which is in the
power of your honorable body
alone to ameliorate, and upon
mature reflections, the only rem-
edy which presents itself to our
view is the formation of a new
county, within the following
bounds, to wit:

Beginning at the line of Green-
brier county, on the top of the
Alleghany mountain; thence with
the said line to the head of the Spie-
Run; thence with the said line to
the end of the Droop mountain
thence with said line to Fryer's
Knob; thence with said line to
where it intersects the line of
Bath and Randolph; thence with
the line dividing Randolph and
Greenbrier counties, to the moun-
tain opposite the junction of the
Bannock Shoal River with Wil-
liam's River; thence a straight
line to the mouth of the Dry Fork
of Elk River; thence a straight
line to the top of the mountain
between the head of the valley
river and the point last aforesaid;
where the road leading from
Clover Luck to Randolph Court
House, crossing said mountain;
thence a straight line to where
the line of Pendleton county inter-
sects the line of Bath and Ran-
dolph counties, on the top of the
mountain between Cheat and
Greenbrier rivers; thence to the
top of the mountain to where the
road leading from Slaven's to
Randolph court house, crosses it;
thence a straight line to the top
of the Alleghany mountain oppo-
site the head of East Fork of
Greenbrier River; thence with the
top of said mountain to the Pen-
dleton line; thence with the top
of said mountain to the beginning.

We are fully aware of the pre-
judices which exist against the
formation of new counties, we are
aware that many applications are
founded upon political or party
views. These we disclaim, pub-
lic convenience is all we ask, and
ask we it with the greatest confi-
dence when we approach the
tribunal clothed with the attri-
butes of justice and of mercy,
that will not impose a burthen
when the power of performing is
withheld. We do not appear
with an ostentatious display of
wealth as the foundation of our
pretensions, or as the means by
which we hope to arrive at them,
but hope that the same measure
of justice will be extended to us,
that was given to the poor widow
who threw her humble support

into the treasury. But it may be
required that a sufficient sum to
defray the necessary expenses of
a county should be paid by those
who petition for relief. But is
this the only criterion? Is wealth
only to open the door by which
we are to arrive at justice? No,
the spirit and the constitution of
our government protests against
it, and the names of departed
heroes rear the torch through the
wilderness to lead to the altar of
freedom the sons of oppression.
It was once with heartfelt regret
that we heard of the prejudices
that existed among some of our
eastern brethren against those
whose destiny was cast in the
west. These rumors we hope
were idle. But be that as it may,
it is a source of the greatest joy
to us to learn that those prejudices
have vanished, and to have it in
our power to say that we are all
united as Virginians; we are chil-
dren of the same family, cemented
by the strongest ties, the love of
liberty, the smallest infraction of
which has never failed to rouse us
in defence of our common coun-
try. Oh! may the shade of that
immortal son of liberty, whose
eloquence called forth the energy
of Virginia against tyrannical op-
pression, and sounded the alarm
from one extremity of the con-
tinent to the other, ever preside
over the union of his native State.
Have we no feeling, no affection
for the eastern part of Virginia?
Where is that hospitality with
which we were treated, when
called in defence of our country,
during the last war with Great
Britain? It has made an indelible
impression upon our hearts! Should
the effects of time (which
God forbid,) ever wear this away.
Where are our brave and promi-
sing sons, that died in defence of
this country or while in its ser-
vice? They lie entombed at
Hampton and at Norfolk. There
the imagination of the frantic
mother hovers around the untimely
grave of the son of her affections.
There the fond father views the
repository of his last, his only
earthly hope! He on whom he
relied as a prop in declining life,
lies neglected in that land of
graves. Can his sacred dust be
forgotten? Can the place of his
interments be looked on with
indifference? No, there is attach-
ment to the soil in which our kin-
dred blood is laid, and the land
in which our forefathers lived,
that nerves the arm of the west-
ern patriot and bids defiance to
invading foes. In defence of our
eastern brethren, we claim no self
applause, no remuneration, we
only paid a debt of gratitude, in
addition to the duty which we
owed to the general interest of
our country. We felt an exulting
pride in being able to aid the peo-
ple who once flew to the aid and
defence of the west. The faithful
memory records the days
when the savage foe spread desola-
tion through our country, when
the Tommy Hook and scalping
knife were red with the blood of
innocence. When the affrighted
mother fled from her habitation
with her helpless infant clinging
to her breast and found her only
safety in flight, amidst the dark-
ness of night and the thickness
of the wood. It was then when
every hope had failed that we re-
ceived your succor, which like a
delivering angel expelled the
blood thirsty, and gave power
and comfort to our disconsolate
people. These considerations
unite us in gratitude and bind us
by the strongest ties of affection
to that section of country, and
those people with whom we have
suffered in the days of affliction,
and with whom we rejoice in the
days of prosperity. Shall we now
forever separate! The man of
the west seeks his fortune in some
foreign clime, driven from the
land of his birth and the home of
his father by the punctilious

scruples of his government. No,
his wants shall be relieved, the
land of his birth shall offer him
protection and the home of his
father shall not be abandoned.

Your petitioners as in duty
bound well ever pray, &c.

John McCarty, James Kerr, Fran-
cis W. Pukins, Joseph Woodie,
Jr., Daniel Matheny, John
Sharp, William Campbell, John
May, Henry Harold, Isaac Moor,
Lantz Lockridge, Wm. Callahan,
Peter Harold, James Wagon,
Christopher Harold, William
Wanless, William Nichols, James
Grimes, Michael Cleek, James
Piles, Jacob Seybert, Weston
Mills, Abraham Seybert, Joseph
Seybert, Samuel Cummings,
Jacob A. Lough, Alex. Morrison,
William Blair, Daniel Colston,
John Clutte, Absalom Morrison,
Josiah Jacobs, Jas. Morrison,
David Jacobs, John Erwing, Jr.,
John Bradshaw, Thomas Wood-
dell, Patrick Pruffy, Alexander
Gillaspie, John Galford, Jacob
Warrick, David Derrer, James
Gillaspie, Dael Friel, Arthur
Grimes, Boon Bollman, John
Jordan, Jacob Piles, Daniel Keli-
son, Samuel Hawk, Moses
Hughes, George Hughes, John
Arbaugh, Daniel Alderman, Jacob
Neff, Anthony Lighter, Solomon
Buzard, John Neff, John Irvine,
Samuel Dougherty, Charles
Grimes, Joseph Moore, William
Nichols, Samuel DeNicksles

THE LITTLE COUNTRY PAPER.

When the evenin' shade is fallin' at the endin' o' the day,
An' a feller rests from labor smokin' at his pipe o' clay,
There's nothin' does him so much good, be fortune up or down
As the little country paper from his

Home
Town.

It ain't a thing o' beauty an' its print ain't always clean,
But it straightens out his temper when a feller's feelin'
mean.

It takes the wrinkles off his face an' brushes off the frown,
That little country paper from his

Home
Town.

It tells of all the parties an' the balls o' Pumpkin Row,
'Bout who spent Sunday with who's girl and how th'
crops'll grow,
An' how it keeps a fellow posted 'bout who's up an' who
is down,

That little country paper from his

Home
Town.

Now, I like to read the dailies an' the story papers, too,
An' at times the yaller novels an' some other trash—don't
you?

But when I want some readin' that'll brush away a frown
I want that little paper from my

Home
Town.
—Denver Post.

James Deber, Esther Holcombe,
Daniel Aldman, Wm. Rurker,
David Deever, John Dever, Isaac
(Glyble), George Burnley,
Hall, Thomas Hill, Amos Ken-
nison, David Kennison, James
Kennison, Nathan L. Kennison,
Wm. Kennison, Robert Grey,
John Young, Sr., John Gilliland,
Francis Piles, Nathaniel Gilliland,
Wm. Cackley, John S. Ewing,
Abraham McNeil, John Woodell,
James Diggins, John Lunsford,
Jacob Nuttingham, Martin Del-
ley, Jacob Lightner, James
Sharp, Jonathan Giffin, John
Gilliland, Timothy (Illegible),
James Brindley, James Allen,
John McNeil, Sr., Benjamin
Cackley, Mark Kinnison, Davis
Kinnison, Thomas Hall, Richard
Hill, John Hill, Abraham Hill,
William Hill, Isaac Hill, Isaac
Hawk, John Coulter, Wm. McCoy,
Sr., Wm. Moore, Peter Lightner,
John Kelley, James Cooper, D
Hopkins Smith, Levi Moore,
James Young, Robert Erwin,
Nathan Gilliland, Samuel Mc-
Coy, William Hughes, Renick
Brown, Jonathan Jordan, Thomas
Jordan, Amos Kinnison, Ben-
jamin Wallace, Edward Killison,
Rolph Wanless, Tho's Hutton,
George Harrison, James Sharp,
Alex. Waddell, Joseph Friel,
William Deever, John Deever,
Stephen Wanless, Thomas Brad-
shaw, Ruben Buzard, William
Sharp, Joseph Sharp, Jacob
Grop, John Bird, East
side of Alleghany.

third chapter of Galations which
was read in such an appropriate
manner as to be tantamount to
the best type of "running com-
ment" so termed.

The scripture lesson as read by
both of the candidates were very
attractive features of the services
and the improvement in this re-
spect is something marvelous.
The text was "Christ has redeem-
ed us from the curse of the law,
being made a curse for us; for it
is written cursed is every one
that hangeth on a tree," Galations
3:13.

It having been reported by the
several examining committees,
that the candidates had passed all
the trials and examinations satis-
factorily, it was arranged to li-
cense the candidates during the
evening services, Thursday. The
Moderator propounded the ques-
tions and Rev. J. C. Brown of-
fered prayer.

Mr. Watkins will be the min-
ister at Cass, Pocahontas county,
and Mr. Lacy accepts the pas-
torate of Centerville church serv-
ing so long and acceptably by
Rev. M. H. Bittenger and who
remains Pastor Emeritus.
Rev. Dr. Sydenstricker present-
ed an elaborate report on the
subject of Foreign Missions and
after an address by Rev. J. C.
Johnson, the report was approved.
A petition signed by thirty-two
persons for the organization of a
church on upper Knappa Creek,

was received and a commissioner
was appointed to visit that com-
munity and organize, if the way
be clear.

A similar petition from Lawton
on Loup Creek, signed by 22
persons, was received and a com-
missioner appointed for the or-
ganization, if the way be clear.
Rev. C. D. Gilkeson presented a
report on Home Evangeliza-
tion that was interesting and
stimulating and will no doubt
prompt our people to earnest en-
deavor to promote the important
enterprises recommended by the
report.

The "Fall meetings" of Pres-
bytery will hereafter be held in
August, so as to have the pres-
ence of candidates and as a time
more suitable for meetings in the
country.

Rev. T. J. Wickline was in-
vited to sit as a visiting brother
by a rising vote and was intro-
duced by the Moderator.

Rev. Dr. M. L. Lacy, preached
one of his able and pungent
sermons on the Desecration of the
Sabbath, that deserves the widest
publicity in the pending emer-
gencies now upon the religious
people of opinion in our country.

The principle that underlies the
desecration of the Sabbath by the
business interests or commercial
enterprises of the period, lie so
near the limits of God's forbear-
ance as to awaken feeling of in-
tense alarm in the hearts of those
who believe in the divine providential
retribution, denounced
against Sabbath desecration. It
requires, but slight acquaintance
with the history of the past to
convince any receptive mind, that
the violation of the 4th and 7th
commandments, mark the limits
of Divine Patience when near
pestilence and famine are sent out
on their ministry of mournful
lamentations and woe. No one
seems to feel this more intensely
than Dr. Lacy and he or no one
else can feel too deeply or speak
too earnestly that loves his fellow
citizens.

Rev. Dr. Telford, G. W. Nick-
ell, W. T. Price and Elders G. M.
Kee and Dr. S. P. Patterson were
appointed to organize a church
the 4th Sabbath of October on
Knappa Creek if the way be clear.

Revs. J. C. Brown, B. Harrop,
J. M. Sloan and Elder B. F.
Moore appointed to organize a
church at Lawton, W. Va., if
the way be clear, at a time to be
selected by themselves.

Revs. J. M. Sloan, M. H. Bit-
tenger, W. J. Garrison and El-
ders Edgar Campbell and M. H.
Walkup were appointed to or-
dain and install Rev. C. R. Lacy
pastor of Centerville church the
2nd Sabbath of November. Rev.
Sloan to preside, preach and pro-
pound the constitutional ques-
tions.

Revs. C. D. Gilkeson and J.
M. Sloan were nominated com-
missioners to the next meeting of
Gen. Assembly at Mobile, Ala.,
with Revs. J. C. Brown and G.
W. Nickell alternates.

Presbytery will hold the next
stated meeting at Roncoveite,
April 23, 1904.

The sessions were largely at-
tended and the hospitality of the
people all that could be wished.
Thus closes another pleasant
and prosperous session of the
Greenbrier Presbytery.

Contributions for Foreign Missions.
Contributions from the churches
of Greenbrier Presbytery for
Foreign Missions for the year
ending March 31, 1903.

Churches Contributed Per
Capita.

Lewisburg \$245.68

Oak Grove 71.62

Baxter 15.57

Richland 35.51

Mt. Pleasant 120.50

Kanawha Falls 6.42

Clifton 47.41

Alderson 32.38

Marlinton 21.35

Green Sulphur 10.34

Fayetteville 13.32

Hinton 33.30

Fire Creek 6.28

Union 30.27

Muddy Creek 13.24

Hillsdale 14.21

Roncoveite 30.21

Liberty 19.20

Centerville 21.20

Carmel 21.20

McElheney 5.17

Huntersville 8.16

Salem 29.16

Kellar 7.14

Macdonald 5.06

Frankford 3.04

From 26 churches \$859

Eleven churches report no con-
tribution. The average per mem-
ber is 31 cents. The average per
member in the Southern church
for the year ending March 31,
1903, was 78 cents. Thus it will
be seen that we have fallen 47
cents below the general average.

The contribution for this cause in
our Presbytery are not sufficient
to maintain our representative in
the foreign field. Shall this state
of things continue?

D. S. SYDENSTRICKER,
Chairman.

Buckeyes.

The buckeye harvest is at hand,
and the family cow comes home
with a far away look in her eyes
as she vainly endeavors to find
her cud among the pains and
aches which wrack her inwards.

The head of the house pronounces
it a case of buckeye poisoning,
and compounds a drench which
is made up of epsom salt, mullen,
linseed oil, charcoal, turpentine,
sulphur, sweet milk and anything
else that can be thought of or is
lying around handy. The cow is
driven into a fence corner and
the dose poured into her neck,
making her swallow by taking
hold of her tongue and giving it a
pump-like motion. The introduc-
tion of this compound surprises
the cow's stomach to such an ex-
tent that the cud seeks refuge in
her mouth, and her internal ar-
rangements proceed to perform
their usual functions. The buck-
eye tree will however, have to be
watched as the cow will immedi-
ately return and eat until she is
too drunk to see the nuts.

It is said that deer can eat the
buckeye with impunity, but they
also can eat laurel. We have
always heard that the reason of
their being immune was they had
no gaul, but we do not know
whether this is true or not.

There is a fairy tale about one
half of the buckeye being fit for
food while the other is poison-
ous, that squirrels would eat one
side of the nut and discard the
other. But if you observe closely
it will be found that it is not al-
ways the same side which is eaten.

We have seen hickory nuts and
walnuts only half eaten, and the
hulls where a buckeye had been
entirely consumed.

Preparations made from the
buckeye are now being extensively
used by the medical profession
for a large number of ailments.

It has long been known that a
buckeye carried in the pocket was
a preventative of rheumatism,
boils, and bad luck generally.

Extracts of buckeye enters to a
large extent into fighting whiskey.
Nature has hardly replaced the
trees on a certain hillside killed
before the war by peeling the
bark to be used in making whis-
key—to put "stagger" in it, as
the old stiller expressed it. An
old moonshiner of our acquaint-
ance would tie buckeye bark,
tobacco and laurel roots together
and put it in the still where the
steam would pass through as it
condensed. This was to give it
"fight."

Exacting Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie is as precise in
his benefactions as an old lady
buying calico. He gave \$15,000
for a library at Hutchinson, Kan.,
on condition that the town collect
a revenue of \$1,500 annually for
its support. As the building
nearly completion it was found
that \$1,000 or more would be
needed to finish it off in good
shape. The trustees asked Car-
negie for this additional sum.

He writes from Skibo castle that
he will put up the additional \$1,
000 if the town will agree to con-
tribute \$100 more each year in
all the way of support.—Ex.

Ten Thousand Churches.

In the United States have used
the Longman & Martinez Pure
Paints.

Every Church will be given a
liberal quantity whenever they
paint.

Don't pay \$1.50 a gallon for
Linseed oil [worth 60 cents] which
you do when you buy this paint
in a can with a paint label on it.

8 & 6 make 14, therefore when
you want fourteen gallons of paint
buy only eight gallons of L. & M.
and mix six gallons of pure lin-
seed oil with it.

You need only four gallons of
L. & M. Paint, and three gallons
of Oil mixed therewith to paint a
good sized house.

Houses painted with these paints
never grow shabby, even after
18 years.

These celebrated paints are sold
by W. J. Killingsworth, Marlinton,
W. H. Hall, Green Bank, H. N.
Hagah, Arbovale.

The Possibilities of Sheep Raising.

Last fall a farmer bought 28
sheep for which he paid \$91. This
spring he sold three of them for

\$45; 126 pounds of wool for
\$28.98; 26 lambs for \$104; three
ewes \$21; 7 lambs for \$70 and
was offered \$5 a piece for the re-
maining 17 sheep, but refused to
sell. This flock of sheep paid the
keeper \$264.98 over and above
their original cost. They were not
the only sheep on the place by any
means, either. This section is
preeminently adapted to sheep
raising and every farmer who
gives their sheep the attention paid
to cattle, all would profit thereby.

We cannot compete with the West-
ern states in the production of
beef as they cannot only buy
young cattle much cheaper, but
get corn to fatten them at one
fourth what it costs our farmers
to raise it. Beside, they are much
nearer the large packers and their
product commands a better price
as it is in much better condition
by reason of the shorter journey
and being grain fed. But when
it comes to producing mutton, that
is an industry by which we can
prosper if we go at it understand-
ingly. A flock of sheep will live
where a single pig would grow
thin, but there will be no profit in
keeping sheep in such a way.

A Snake Story.

While there are many well au-
thentic instances where snakes
have obtained prey by charming
the victim, they are not restricted
to this means of obtaining food
by any means. A man who is in
the habit of keeping his eyes
open while afield, recently wit-
nessed a tragedy in which one of
the smaller out of doors denizens
lost his life. A ground squirrel was
flying to a place of refuge upon
the approach of the man, and
passing near where a blacksnake
ly concealed was in the deadly
toils in an instant. The snake
had seized the squirrel in its
mouth and had coiled around it
before the squirrel could bite.

So impetuous was the onslaught
that the snake and its prey rolled
down an incline almost to the
man's feet. For some minutes
the snake lay perfectly still and
then began to loose coil after
coil. The snake had tied itself in
a knot, and had the squirrel al-
most swallowed before loosing
the tie. So tight had been the
embrace that every bone in the
squirrel's body was broken when
examined by the man after the
snake was killed.

A Revolutionary Relic.

Lewis Hite, one of the workmen
engaged in the construction of the
new water system at Martinsburg,
Friday unearthed an interesting
relic while working in the field
near Kilmer's mill. The object is
an old gun, with a ramrod, the
former bearing date of 1777, and
in a good state of preservation
in view of its evidently having been
under ground for many years. It
is of the old flint-lock pattern,
and undoubtedly belonged to a
soldier in the war of the revolution.
The gun was found about
three feet beneath the surface.—
Buchanan Banner.

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liberal quantity whenever they
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buy only eight gallons of L. & M.
and mix six gallons of pure lin-
seed oil with it.

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L. & M. Paint, and three gallons
of Oil mixed therewith to paint a
good sized house.

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never grow shabby, even after
18 years.

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